

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—COLLETT BARK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ROBERT THOMAS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 244 Broadway.—LOVE FOR LOVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MARY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—TRYING IT ON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKER'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC, Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CONJURING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—THE NEW BROADWAY.

HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—THE NEW BROADWAY.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, 222 Broadway.—SONG, DANCE, & SINGING.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 222 Broadway.—SONG, DANCE, & SINGING.

GARTIES CONCERT ROOM, 222 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONG, DANCE, & SINGING.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—SONG, DANCE, & SINGING.

PARISIAN CAFE OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 615 Broadway.—SONG, DANCE, & SINGING.

New York, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The rebel batteries on the Virginia side of the Lower Potomac make a demonstration occasionally. On Saturday night, while Gen. Sickles was reviewing his brigade, on the Maryland side, a shell exploded within a few feet of his position, and on Monday night the Cockpit Point battery threw several shot and shell, with what intention or with what effect it was not known.

General Shields left Washington yesterday to take command of the late General Lander's brigade on the Upper Potomac. Nothing of importance has occurred in General Banks' division. Nearly a thousand barrels of flour, belonging to the rebels, together with a wooden factory, owned by a man of the ominous name of Davis, well stocked with cloths, were seized at Charlestown, by General Banks' troops.

The official report of the occupation of Nashville was received at the Navy Department yesterday from Commodore Foote, as reported to him by Lieutenant Bryant, who landed the troops of General Nelson there without opposition. The captain of the steamer who brought the despatch to Commodore Foote says that six miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff, which had mounted fifteen guns; but several of them were thrown into the river before the boat arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Governor Harris, after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Sunday morning for Memphis. The gunboats are the terror of the people of Nashville and at points on the Cumberland, and that, supposing the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, they retreated, panic-stricken.

The burning of Columbus by the rebels is confirmed by news from Cairo, which represents the appearance of a terrible conflagration there on Saturday night. There seems to be little doubt that the rebel forces have gone to Island No. 10, below the town, and are there planting batteries to command the river.

Despatches from Louisville state that railroad communication between that city and Nashville is now perfect, except about ten miles over a creek north of the latter city, damaged by a rise of water, which would be repaired to-day.

Our news from Fort Monroe is interesting. General Wool and General Cobb had another interview off Craney Island on Saturday last, relative to a general exchange of prisoners. There appears to have been some unexplained delay in sending down the expected released prisoners by General Huger. The steamer Express went up the James river on Friday to receive them, and again on the next day, but they did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous. The commanding officer of the rebel steamer Jamestown stated that he had no knowledge of any prisoners being expected, although the Express was sent up to take them on board on the strength of information furnished by Gen. Huger. The time of their arrival is, therefore, considered uncertain in consequence of these two disappointments. It is not positively known whether Col. Corcoran will form one of the number when they do come.

The rebel steamer Nashville, which has been lying up so long in English ports, and was so keenly watched by the United States steamer Tuscara, has succeeded in getting safe across the Atlantic, and, as we learn from Norfolk, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, having run the blockade at that place.

Our news from the Southern papers, which we publish to-day, is rather important. The Lynchburg Virginian says that the rebel forces at Centerville had received orders on the 26th ult. to send all their sick to the rear and prepare for marching orders. The women and children are said to have been sent away.

The Norfolk and Richmond papers announce the landing of a large force of our troops at Newport News, and they predict an immediate attack on Pig Point. Jeff. Davis has placed Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the vicinity within ten miles around, under martial law, by special proclamation.

The Savannah Republican not only admits that the communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah is wholly cut off, but declares that the Unionists have erected three batteries on the river in the form of a triangle, which it is impossible for any vessels in the rebel service to pass.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth says that our troops hold Nashville, and that General Johnston, who fell back to Murfreesboro, has only one-half of his original force there, and adds that it is doubtful whether he will make a stand at that point or not, but concedes that

if he should not, and the Yankees move upon Columbia, they can move down on the railroad to Decatur, Alabama, seize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and operate at leisure against both Chattanooga and Memphis.

All the leading Southern journals have comments on the late "reverses," some doleful enough and some characterized by a mingled spirit of chagrin and boastfulness. The Mobile Register, for instance, consoles itself with the assurance that the rebels cannot expect success in every case; that the war must be one of "give and take," that they are engaged with an enemy "who marshals the most majestic military strength that modern times have witnessed." It declares the policy of the government to be "to keep the grand armies of Kentucky and Virginia strong, and to strengthen them, and we may probably soon hear that the forces which are popularly considered already too small at some points are being weakened to reinforce the grand armies," which, it suggests, should be massed in such strength as to be able to give battle to the strongest armies of the enemy. This seems to be the ruling idea just inculcated into the minds of Southern journalists by the late terrible disasters; for the Petersburg (Va.) Express agrees thoroughly with Jeff. Davis' message to Congress "in the opinion that the government attempted in the outset to do too much—more than it had the means of doing. Our forces have been spread over too large a frontier. Results now teach us," says this journal, "how greatly we have erred in this respect, and the first thing now to be done is to abandon the error, and pursue a wiser policy. We had infinitely better select a few leading points, and throw sufficiently strong forces upon them, than to distribute our army in smaller columns in a multitude of localities distant from one another, where they are liable to be captured in detail by the precipitation upon them of overwhelming numbers of the enemy, as was the case at Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island."

The occupation of Nashville by our army is admitted by the Memphis Appeal of the 28th ultimo, which says that at noon on Thursday "General Buell and Commodore Foote" took possession, and that the United States flag was hoisted upon the dome of the Capitol. The same paper says that the South is now about to act on the offensive; that "the policy of the Fabian Davis will yield to that of the Napoleonic Beauregard." In view of these facts we can see a little morning through the dark clouds that at present environ us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full resplendent lustre.

The Norfolk Day Book predicts that no cotton or tobacco will be cultivated this year, but that the ground will be devoted to raising food exclusively.

A letter from Turin, of the 10th of February, speaking of the contemplated despatch of an Italian frigate—reported in the Herald yesterday—to the Gulf of Mexico, says: "The Navy Department at Genoa has received orders to prepare a steam frigate for despatch to Mexico. The Italian colony there being numerous, as in Southern America generally, the events which are about to take place in those distant shores necessitate the presence of the flag of a nation which has so large a number of subjects to protect. The commander of this frigate has orders to place himself at the disposal of the allied squadron, and to act under the direction of the French Admiral."

CONGRESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House yesterday reported the Internal Tax bill, providing revenue for the support of the government and to pay the interest on the public debt. It is a very voluminous document. It covers two reams of paper, and is the longest bill ever introduced into Congress. A brief abstract of it is published in another column. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday, 11th inst.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wright, the successor of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was sworn, and entered upon his duties. The House bill requiring shipmasters to report to foreign ports to take an oath of allegiance, was passed. The bills encouraging enlistments in the regular army, and organizing the cavalry service, were discussed and laid aside. The bill organizing division staffs was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint as many staff officers as the service requires was adopted. The Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. McDougall, of California, spoke in opposition to it. Before he had concluded, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the Tax bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the 11th inst. The Senate bill to facilitate the administration of the prize laws was passed. The Senate joint resolution, declaratory of the intention of the act of July, indemnifying the loyal States for expenses incurred in raising troops, so as not to apply to debts contracted before, but since the passage of the act, was adopted; also the Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the commission for claims growing out of military movements in the Department of the West. Mr. Holman offered a resolution declaring that the war should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the constitution and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government, without modification or change. Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was adopted—60 to 58. A resolution, calling on the President for information relative to the present condition of Mexico and the design of the European Powers to establish a monarchy there, was adopted. The Committee on Foreign Affairs presented an important joint resolution on the subject of maritime rights, thanking the Emperor of the French for his kindly offers touching the Trent affair, and declaring the present a favorable time for adjusting the question of maritime rights on the basis proposed by Mr. Marcy in 1856. The resolutions were recommitted and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House the amount of the subscriptions to the National Loan, authorized by the act of the 17th of July, 1861, and the amounts of money paid on such subscriptions, and the purposes to which they have been appropriated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Borussia, Capt. Trautman, from Southampton on the 13th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news and European files have been fully anticipated by the Hibernia and Arabia.

The journals of Havre contain some severe reflections on the recent exploits of the privateers Sumter and Nashville, all of which are fully endorsed by the Journal des Debats. They say it is a sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

odious, shameful and contrary to the rights of nations, for a vessel, armed to the teeth, to dodge behind a cape or at the entrance of a strait for the purpose of sweeping like a bird of prey on merchant ships pursuing peaceful voyages. The Journal des Debats thinks that such acts cannot be permitted by the maritime Powers without danger to their own merchant service, and asks, "Who can with certainty say that the Sumter, in her passage from America to Europe, attracted by the hope of finding the precious metals, may not have attacked and destroyed some English or French vessels and finished the crime by the massacre of the crew?" These papers, in brief, call on the European governments to cut short the career of such vessels as the two above mentioned, which they do not hesitate to denounce as pirates.

Severe distress exists among the Coventry (England) weavers and other artisans. Lord Leigh solicits subscriptions to a fund for their relief in a letter, in which he says: "The distress is greater than any one out of the district can readily believe. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand persons are out of employment. Active efforts are being made to aid some of these to emigrate, and I should be most happy to receive subscriptions for that purpose."

Two men have been drowned in a diving bell while conducting submarine blasting operations in the river Clyde, Scotland. They had been working for two hours, and while under water at a depth of twenty-two feet the pipe which supplied them with air from above suddenly burst. In an instant the water rushed in with such velocity that they were carried to the top of the bell. To escape was impossible, and in a very short space of time both of them died from suffocation and drowning.

Another prize fight—a trial battle for the next championship mill—came off in England on the 11th ult. The combatants were Joe Goss, of Northampton, and William Ryall, of Birmingham. The ring was pitched in a suburban district of London. The stakes were one hundred pounds sterling a side, and Goss made a deposit to subsequently fight Jim Mac, the present champion, for two hundred pounds sterling a side and the championship. Goss and Ryall fought thirty-seven rounds, at which time they were allowed seven minutes by the referee to fight or draw. They accepted the latter after being engaged, in three rings, during three hours and eighteen minutes, the last round occupying fifty minutes, with no work done. Goss had his right scapula (shoulder blade) fractured during the fight.

By the arrival of the bark Mayflower, Capt. Duell, from Barbados, we are in possession of the first number of the Barbados Times, bearing date of February 4. It contains no news.

In the State Senate yesterday the proceedings were not of very great interest. A concurrent resolution was introduced, and laid over, adopting on the part of the Legislature the proposed amendments to the constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages. The bill amending the Brooklyn charter relative to the Fire Department was passed. The bill for the protection of deer and other game was ordered to its third reading. In the Assembly the Annual Appropriation bill was reported, and referred to a second Committee of the Whole. Among its appropriations are \$40,000 for the hospitals of the State. The bill to improve the Central Park was passed; also that for the election by the Legislature of examiners of the accounts of the Canal and Banking Departments. Among the bills reported upon favorably were those to regulate the fees of the New York Register of Deeds, and to amend the Brooklyn charter. A bill was introduced for the abolition of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and devolving the duties on the Secretary of State; also bills to regulate the primary elections and nominating conventions in this city, to extend the terms of officers of the district and police courts, and for railroads in Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Canal and other streets in this city. Among the bills noticed for future introduction were one to give our Supervisors the appointment of attendants at the Marine Court and Courts of General and Special Sessions, one to amend the New York District Court act, and one to amend the law of landlord and tenant for this city. The Cities Committee of the Assembly have appointed tomorrow for hearing arguments on the proposed amendment of our city charter.

Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., was last evening installed as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society. The ceremony came off in the Council Chamber of the Old Wigwam, and after the conclusion of its solemnities, Mr. Waterbury addressed his brethren at some length, thanking them for the high honor conferred, and indulging in some patriotic remarks on the present war for the preservation of the Union. An excellent supper concluded the evening's enjoyments.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet last evening. There is a call for Thursday, at five o'clock. The Board of Councilmen met last evening and transacted considerable routine business. A resolution was adopted giving permission to the North-eastern Dispensary to occupy the building constructed for a Child's Hospital for the period of three months. The Comptroller sent in a communication submitting a statement of the disbursements made of the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers during the month of February, the aggregate amount being \$131,700. The Comptroller also sent in a report of the financial condition of the treasury up to February 28, from which it appeared that \$2,225,147 49 is now in the treasury. Resolutions were adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have hose carriages Nos. 10 and 40 rebuilt.

The March term of the General Sessions was commenced yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, when the Grand Jury was empanelled and briefly charged by the City Judge upon the usual topics. His Honor, however, stated a significant fact, that the calendar of criminal cases is smaller at the present time than it has been at any period for the last ten years. On application of Mr. James T. Brady, the argument on the motion to quash the indictment against James B. Taylor was set down for next Saturday. Patrick Kane, a youth, was tried for entering the premises of T. J. Fielding, No. 254 Tenth avenue, on the 26th of December. The jury rendered a verdict of burglary in the third degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, especially in the latter part of the day. The sales embraced 600 a 800 bales, closing on the basis of 24c. for middling uplands, though early in the forenoon some lots were reported at 3c. less. The market closed with more tone and a better look. Wheat was steady, with transactions moderate and mostly to the home trade. What was without animation and sales moderate; prime qualities were scarce and common grades neglected. Corn was unchanged, while sales were moderate at 60c. a 62c. for Western mixed. Pork was unchanged; fair sales were made at \$14 3/4 a 14 5/8 for new mess, and at \$10 75 a \$11 for new prime. The speculative movement in wheat continued, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at 25c. a 30c., closing at 29c. a 30c. Sugars were steady, with sales of 250 a 400 bbls. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,000 bags at 21 1/2c. Freight engagements were moderate, and rates for most freights were unchanged.

SATAN REUKING SIN.—Honest old Greeley has published his tenth call upon George D. Morgan to refund the seventy or ninety thousand dollars he pocketed from government commissions. Honesty, like charity, should begin at home, and we hope that poor Greeley will immediately tell what has become of that fifty or sixty thousand dollars Irish Relief Fund, of which he took charge as one of the committee and guardians; and who received that one thousand dollar draft Greeley held for Matteson and the Des Moines Improvement grant. What a sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Premature Movements for the Next Presidency.—Mr. Seward Defines His Position.

The seasonable, sensible and eminently patriotic letter of Mr. Seward on the Presidential succession, which we publish to-day, will command the unqualified admiration of every intelligent and dispassionate reader.

The letter in question was written in reply to a communication from an officer of a political club in Philadelphia, the purpose of which was the nomination of Mr. Seward as a candidate for the next Presidency. He avails himself of the good will of this club to say that "I consider the proceeding as one altogether unwelcome" at this crisis, because "it is a partisan movement, and worst of all, a partisan movement of a personal character; that, whatever may have been his previous inclinations, he renounced all ambition in the face of this Southern rebellion, and 'came into the executive government to aid in saving the constitution and the integrity of the country, or to perish with them.'" This course he felt to be imperative, in order, as he says, "that the counsels that I might give to the President in such a crisis should not only be, but be recognized as being, disinterested, loyal and patriotic."

"The country is to be saved or lost" before we can properly think of the next Presidential election; and, under no conditions would he consent "to be President of a division of the republic," Mr. Seward cheerfully gives up his "aspirations for rule in the whole republic, as a contribution to the efforts necessary to maintain it in its integrity." Accordingly he advises his Philadelphia correspondent, "that I not only ask, but peremptorily require, my friends, in whose behalf you have written to me, to drop my name henceforth and forever from among those to whom they look as possible candidates for national distinctions and preferences."

Thus Mr. Seward defines his position. It is clear, consistent, conclusive and admirable. In view of the weighty reasons assigned for his resolution. He simply sacrifices all his ambitious aspirations for national preferment upon the altar of his country. He makes himself a shining example of individual abnegation, in order that Presidential politics and parties, and intrigues and cliques and cross purposes, may not embarrass the unity of the administration, nor divert the minds of our loyal people from the great and paramount work of putting an end to this wicked rebellion. We are confident, too, that every other member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet wishes to be understood as endorsing this letter of Mr. Seward, and that the President himself has no ambitious desire or thought beyond that of delivering over to his successor on the 4th of March, 1865, the Union in its territorial and constitutional integrity.

There are, however, some precedents in our national history justifying the presumption that "Honest Abe Lincoln" may not be permitted to pursue his own inclinations in regard to this matter of the succession. Taken, without any effort on his part, and somewhat by surprise, from the ranks of the people in 1860, he has given his countrymen to understand that one term of the Presidency will be honor and glory enough for him, especially if this one term shall be signalized by the full restoration of the Union. But it is in this view of the subject that the country may call upon him for a second instalment of his administrative services. George Washington, having fought through to a successful issue the war of the Revolution, would have gladly returned to the repose and retirement of Mount Vernon; but the American people decreed it otherwise. They believed that the man who, under all the strains and trials of his peculiar and desperate situation, had secured the independence of his country, was the man of all men first to be invested with the administration of its regular independent government. Thus, yielding to the will of the people, Washington became our first President, hoping that with the expiration of one term he would be permitted to retire. But the people re-elected him, and they would again have re-elected him had he not positively interposed his claims to exemption from further service.

Thereafter, excepting the struggle between Jefferson and Burr in the House of Representatives, and the war of 1812, the country, the government and the Presidency went on smoothly enough down to that exciting reconstruction of parties which resulted in the election of General Jackson to the White House in 1828. He came in, professedly, and no doubt sincerely, for one term only; but during that term his mastery treatment of a nullification rebellion in South Carolina, and his popular position upon the great financial question of that day, rallied the conservative elements of the country around the Old Hero of the Union, and triumphantly re-elected him. Jackson was the last of our eight-years Presidents, simply because his successors, if not cut off by death, were cut off with one term, because they were small potato and intriguing politicians like Van Buren, or compromise party candidates like Polk, or miserable pretenders, plotting for a re-election, like poor Pierce, or weak, vain, deluded, foolish, credulous, vacillating and tremulous old men like Buchanan.

But the Presidential legacy left to Mr. Lincoln, through the efforts of poor Pierce and Buchanan, would have been enough to make even Old Hickory turn pale in contemplation of the task before him. It was not exaggerated by Mr. Lincoln when he compared it with the task assumed by Washington in 1776. It is not needed here to recapitulate the peculiar responsibilities devolving upon Mr. Lincoln, in order to save a country divided against itself; nor the dangers, shoals and breakers which he has avoided, between the secession rebels of the South and our abolition disunionists of the North; nor is it necessary to show that his consistent and conservative Union policy promises to be crowned with the most glorious results; for all these things are beyond dispute. The point we are aiming at is this: that, in bringing the Union safely out of the terrible ordeal of this great rebellion, Mr. Lincoln, against his own wishes and expectations, may be required to serve another term. The Union party, represented by and supporting his administration, will be all powerful in 1864, North and South, and the voice of that party will be supreme. Abraham Lincoln, therefore, cannot be overlooked in our estimates of the succession. He is the prominent figure in the foreground of the picture. Let us first, however, finish up the rebellion and restore the Union, before we proceed to peer into the mysteries of the next Presidency. The people in good time will single out the man best entitled to that distinction. We only submit that no man at the present day appears to us more likely to receive it than "Honest Abe Lincoln."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE REBEL LEADERS?—The question is being discussed as to how the federal government should treat such prisoners as Gen. Buckner—men who to the crime of treason add others of the blackest and foulest character. It is not to be pretended for a moment that such deep-dyed criminals should be treated as mere prisoners of war or regarded as entitled to their exchange. It would be monstrous to place them on a level with the poor wretches whom they have made their dupes. Their own estimate of the justice that should be meted out to them is very different from this. "I shall see you again, shortly, General," said one of Buckner's visitors on quitting him on Saturday last. "Aye, perhaps on the gallows," gruffly replied the worthy. It is the same belief that is no doubt sustaining the superhuman efforts that are being made by the other Confederate leaders to prevent the immediate collapse of the rebellion. They are conscious of the immense crime which they have committed against humanity, and of the terrible reparation they will have to make for it.

No man who has had a prominent share in dragging the people of the South into this wicked rebellion should be exchanged or liberated until a competent tribunal shall have decided on the extent of his criminality. For such infamous traitors and thieves as Floyd and Cobb, should they ever fall into our hands, a halter is the only fit punishment.

GREENEY'S PET GENERAL.—Poor old, silly Greeley announces that General Fremont is to have an important command by and by. If he does we presume the government will allow him two or three millions of dollars with which to buy condemned muskets, spavined horses and shoddy blankets, and give him the right to issue just what proclamations he likes, and build fortifications at every place where no enemy can possibly come.

TRUE STATE OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—The London Observer publishes under the above caption a letter from Thurlow Weed, to which we give insertion elsewhere. It takes for text the inquiry with which the writer says he is frequently met:—"Why should not the North permit the South to secede, instead of engaging in a civil war?"—and proceeds to trace the history of the slavery question for the last thirty years, showing that during the whole of that period rebellion had been steadily maturing its preparations for the blow which has since been struck. The wicked and utterly causeless character of the movement, and the moderation and forbearance of the North up to the last moment, are also placed in strong contrast. All this would have done good a couple of months since. As it is, it is forestalled by the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Seward, which has entirely exhausted the subject.

THE TAYLOR INCIDENT.—We have received a statement from the friends of Mr. James B. Taylor in reply to the articles published on Sunday. In justice to that gentleman we give their statement. We always act in accordance with the proverb, *audi alteram partem*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

An article crept into your columns on Sunday which must have escaped your supervision, and is calculated to do Mr. James B. Taylor great injustice. If your attention had been called to it we feel sure you would not have allowed any apparent imputation upon his character or integrity to have appeared, nor any remarks that might be construed as prejudging the indictment, any seeming adoption of the articles (which appear to be very violent and partisan) in the article copied from the Police Gazette. If the fact of an indictment having been found on the papers of a single individual—especially where the acts alleged have been unqualifiedly denied by an oath entitled to at least equal respect and credence—allowed to prejudice the public mind before trial, then every man's character may be in the hands of his enemy.

In the *Clou* will appear, in your article, we believe that the courts have sustained the position of Taylor, taken on behalf of his wife, one of the heirs of Mr. Clou, saving the Hyde Park property to the sisters and brothers of the deceased.

In the West Washington market case, Mr. Taylor was shown enough to purchase the title of the State to that property, which the city had neglected to obtain, and we believe little or no doubt has ever been entertained that the title was clearly in the State, having been repeatedly recognized by the city and the courts.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—The English journals profess to sneer at what they call the inferior ability displayed by American statesmen. The occupation which Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence is giving them does not, however, bear out this depreciatory conclusion. They are carping at and quarrelling with it in a manner which proves that there is more in it than they can easily digest or dispose of. They will learn to place a juster estimate on it when they find it suggesting to leading European minds pressing grounds for the reconstruction of the principles which at present regulate the international relations of the world. Let them note well this fact, that a limit was set to England's arrogant pretensions at sea from the moment Mr. Seward took pen in hand to argue the Trent question.

COWARDING AND ADVERTISING.—Poor Greeley is a queer fish, and must have a tremendous crack in his empty head. The *Tribune* has run down so much that he had to advertise, in Saturday's *Herald*, that it was still issued; and this time he paid the full price—not half price—for the advertisement. He was so angry at having to pay us twelve cents a line, however, that he immediately published an article in the *Tribune*, asking some one to give him a cow-hiding, as he thought that the best means to gain notoriety. We hope he may find a customer to satisfy him.

MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR TENNESSEE.—We find the President has appointed Andrew Johnson, United States Senator for Tennessee, Military Governor for that State during the interval that must elapse between the crushing of rebellion and the perfect restoration of law and order, when, of course, the State will return to its normal condition. This is what we long since recommended. In the case of Tennessee, Mr. Lincoln has very properly appointed Andrew Johnson, a true Union man, tried in the fire, and brave as a lion, to fill the post of Provisional Governor. When subjected to the laws is accomplished and the people can freely vote, then a new Legislature, a new Governor, new members of the House of Representatives and two United States Senators, who will no doubt take their places in this very Congress, will be elected. Thus State by State will the whole of the deluded Southern people be restored to the priceless blessings of the Union.

SOUTHERN CHEVALRY.—At all the recent battles the rebels have run away and left their chivalry behind them. They ran away at Beaufort, tried to run away at Roanoke, scampered at Fort Henry, stole off under the thriving Floyd at Fort Donelson, beat a retreat from Nashville, and are now running from Columbus, by the last accounts. We should not be at all surprised if they took to their heels from Murfreesboro, Savannah, Manassas and Richmond before long. The confederacy is evidently running itself into the ground.

Articles Taxed.

Articles Taxed.	Amount of Tax.
Spirituuous liquors, per gal.	15
Ales and beer, per bbl.	1
Stem or leaf tobacco, per lb.	3
When manufactured, additional per lb.	2
Sigars, per lb., according to value.	10
Lard, lincsed oil, burning fuel, per gal.	5
Coal oil, per gal.	5
Refined coal oil, per gal.	5
Gas, per 1,000 feet.	25
Bank note paper, per lb.	5
Printing paper, per lb.	3
Salt, per 100 lbs.	4
Sole leather, per lb.	1
Other leather, per lb.	1
Flour, per bbl.	25
All other manufactures, per cent, ad valorem.	3
Railroad passengers, per mile of travel.	2
De. communication tickets, per cent.	1
Steamboat passengers, per mile.	1
Omnibuses, ferries boats and horse railroads, per cent on gross receipts of passengers.	3
Advertisements, per cent on annual receipts.	5
Carriages, per annum.	1 to 10
Gold watches.	1
Silver watches.	50
Gold plate, per ounce.	50
Silver plate, per ounce.	3
Billed tables, per cent.	50
Slaughtered cattle, per head.	50
Hogs, per head.	10
Sheep, per head.	5
Bankers.	100
Auctioneers.	20
Wholesale dealers.	20
Retail liquor dealers.	20
Retail dealers in goods.	10
Farmer's and country stores.	100
Restaurants.	100
Brewers.	20
Hotels, inns and taverns, according to rental.	5 to 20
Eating houses.	10
Commercial brokers.	50
Other brokers.	50
Theatres.	200
Circuses.	50
Bowling alleys, each.	5
Wholesale pedlars.	50
Other pedlars.	5 to 20
Coal oil distilleries.	20
On all over \$500, excepting income from dividends, which are taxed separately, per annum.	5
Railroad bonds, dividends of banks and savings institutions, per centum.	3
All salaries of officers in the civil, military and naval service, also Senators and Members of Congress, per centum.	3
Legacies, and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, according to degree of relationship, per centum.	1 to 5
And stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.	—

THE TAX ON SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Van Wyck, to tax the salaries of government officers, requires that all fees and perquisites of office shall be paid into the Treasury under oath. It taxes all salaries as follows:—thousand dollars and upwards, five per cent; two thousand and upwards, ten per cent; three thousand and upwards, fifteen per cent; five thousand and upwards, twenty per cent; seven thousand five hundred dollars and upwards, twenty-five per cent; and ten thousand dollars and upwards, thirty per cent. It is the same bill introduced by Mr. Van Wyck at the extra session of Congress last summer.

ON SATURDAY, while Gen. Sickles was reviewing his brigade, a shell from the rebel battery on the Virginia side of the Potomac exploded within a few feet of his position. No surprise was manifested by either the General or his men. The review proceeded as if nothing had occurred.

Last night about nine o'clock the rebels fired several shot and shell from the Cockpit Point battery, at what object or with what effect was not ascertained.

About midnight last night a large brick house, on the Virginia side, a short distance above Quantico, was burned. Another house in the vicinity is said to have been burned. It is presumed to have been the deliberate work of the rebels, destroying the property of men having Union sympathies.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

General Shields left here this afternoon to assume command of the brigade lately commanded by General Lander.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being rapidly re-built, and will soon be in running order. About forty miles of iron and cross ties have been carried off by the rebels.

RECONCILE BETWEEN EX-SUBSIDIARY CAMERON AND CONGRESSMAN VAN WYCK.

The investigations of the Congressional committee appear to rankle like thorns in the sides of some of the great men of the nation. Last night an altercation occurred at Willard's Hotel between the late Secretary of War, General Cameron, and Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The late Secretary was hot and choleric, and wanted a pretext to whip the Chairman of the committee; but the latter was cool, and declined politely, but firmly, to accord to favor to his very urgent assailant, who was obliged reluctantly to subside without a fight over the grievances inflicted by the committee.

THE ARMY.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of George W. Morgan, of Ohio, as Brigadier General of Volunteers. It is understood that Colonel F. P. Blair had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of the appointment of General Sigel as Major General, the result of which was the determination of the President to send in the name of General Sigel to the Senate at once for confirmation.

THE RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA AND HAITI.

The newspaper statement that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to regret against the recognition of Liberia and Haiti is untrue. The committee have taken no action whatever on the subject.